

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Indications that Russia Will Back Down.

The dispatches before us at the time of this writing indicate that Russia is losing ground in Europe, and that she will finally seek a way out of her dilemma with England without fighting. The French papers are so hostile to her that she is formally complained of their press, and, in reply, has received but very little satisfaction. A prominent paper from France indicates that if England would only state what she is after, and what she would agree to, Russia could better decide whether she will submit to such a submission of itself, and that she is giving the way for a conciliatory reply from England. It is hardly possible, in view of the unmitigated and aggressive character of the English press, that the English minister who has succeeded Lord Derby, that he is in the dark as to what England requires at her hands. That she has made itself heard through the English press, it is assured the English minister has made itself heard through the English press. It is plain that Russia is now without an ally unless she can persuade Turkey to join her, and that would be a most unusual alliance. She has therefore reached the fork in the road, and must make her choice of one of two courses, and that very soon. She must decide to fight or to treat with Turkey must be decided. The provisions of that now famous instrument, which is made up of twenty-five sections, are printed officially in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 21st of March. They set forth that Montenegro and Serbia, the traditional foes of the Porte, shall be made independent and have their territory slightly enlarged. But Romania, which has given Russia such substantial aid during the last campaign, is to be independent merely, and is to cede back Bessarabia to Russia for substantially nothing in return—sufficient ground, it will be seen, to justify the belief that Russia is now making itself heard through the English press, it is assured the English minister has made itself heard through the English press.

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Mr. John T. Lattour, who is the freight agent of the road at Grafton, acknowledged that he had refused to put the weight and rates of charges on freight bills when he suspected that parties were seeking evidence against the company. We give the above as specimens of the complaints that have been made all along the line before the committee, as to the discriminations of the B. & O. road against local shippers. Col. Johnson is of the opinion that the evidence of injustice and wrong to the people of West Virginia will be so apparent in the report of the committee, that the Legislature will not hesitate to take proper action at its next session. He has no doubt of their right to remedy these grievances.

Iron and Nails.
The Pittsburgh *Manufacturer* of this week does not report any material improvement in the iron outlook. It says that there is an increased inquiry reported in some quarters for a few descriptions of manufactured iron, but in general it is not enough to enable it to announce an actual improvement in the condition of the market. The feeling among manufacturers is by no means uniform. Some of them report a considerable increase of orders within the past few days, and are quite hopeful, while others report that there is no change, and are as despondent as ever.

In the line of manufactured iron, there is no improvement to report, notwithstanding the decreased production of the mills. In regard to nails, it says: "With the mills running to only half their capacity, the supply is fully up to the requirements of the trade, and the long hoped for brisk demand is still delayed. It is stated that some dealers in some parts of the country who laid in large stocks several months ago at the ruinous prices then prevailing, have been disposing of them at prices slightly below Association rates, and this has checked the demand which would otherwise have reached the producers. Manufacturers still hold their price firm, and are still confident of their ability to hold them." Oil rails are quoted at \$20 and \$21 per ton, and wrought scrap at \$23 and \$24 50.

The Freight Reduction to the East.
The reduction of freight to the East, over the Baltimore and Ohio road, announced in yesterday's *Intelligencer*, seems to be in the nature of a retaliatory stroke on the part of the B. & O. in return for a reduction that went into effect at East. Nails are carried from Pittsburgh via Harrisburg and the Northern Central to Baltimore and Washington at 12 cents, the same as from Wheeling by the B. & O. and to New York at 15 cents. Not to be behind the B. & O., the P. & W. K. yesterday followed suit over its line from Wheeling to all Eastern points. This gives Wheeling the same rates as Pittsburgh by that route, and practically gives our shippers a choice of routes at the same price. The reduction on nails to Philadelphia will be a matter of 6 cents saving per keg to such of the mills as are shipping by sea from that city to California.

Miss Anne, a daughter of Dr. M. S. Hall, of Harrisville, Ritchie county, late member of the House of Delegates, was married at Harrisville on Thursday, to C. D. Merick, Esq., of Parkersburg. The young lady is highly esteemed by her friends and acquaintances in Ritchie county, and all unite in wishing her and her worthy husband a great deal of happiness. Rev. A. Hale, of Cameron, was the officiating minister.

OUR MOUNDSVILLE LETTER.

MOUNDSVILLE, April 5, 1878.

I promised in my last to give in this letter some account of what our court is doing. But I apprehend that the readers of the *Intelligencer* would be but little enlightened by it. So I will not take the time, merely saying that the business of the Circuit Court is being transacted with the usual dispatch for which Judge Melvin is famous.

The first of April has come and gone and so many changes have taken place in the abode of our inhabitants that no one can know where to find him, who a few days ago was his nearest neighbor. As to your correspondent he finds himself situated a short distance out of town on a farm of about three acres, which will doubt be about the best cultivated spot of ground during the present summer of any in this beautiful valley. Having turned Granger we announce ourselves to middle men of every description, and expect to dig our gold from the Granger's pocket, but I have heard that the Granger might have the riot on.

As the time approaches for our municipal election, those who live within the corporation have begun to cast their eyes around to see who will best serve them as officers during the coming year. I have not been able to offer them myself as a candidate yet, but I have heard a number of our best citizens express themselves to the effect that it would be the part of wisdom to retain our present corps of officers, if they will consent to serve. They have surely been efficient, for the town has been improved more within the last year than for many years previous.

Mayor Purdy seems to us to be the "right man in the right place." He is very careful that the officer against the law is brought to justice, being no respecter of persons, and is saying a good deal in this denegate day. Our worthy Sergeant, J. L. Hanen, is so well known that it is unnecessary for me to say a word as to his efficiency. He is a resolute and fearless officer, and will doubtless be re-elected if he consents to become a candidate.

Need I say a word in praise of our Council, for they are the noblest Romans of all. Let our well paved streets speak for them, and let their will consent to be elected and cured for another year, they will have secured for a spirit of improvement that will tell on the future years of our city.

We then are forced to the conclusion that, for the good of all concerned, our present corps of officers should be retained. I am prompted to write this at this time, as I have seen several copies of the exercises at our school this afternoon consisted of recitations, readings, and music both vocal and instrumental. These public exercises on Friday afternoon are generally attended by a number of our citizens, and we only hope that more will come in the future.

A number of weddings have taken place lately in our midst. The unaccountable part to us in nearly all these is that our gentlemen go away from home to hunt their wives, while gentlemen from a distance carry away our ladies. What is the reason of all this? We cannot explain unless it be that those at home know each other too well. This may be the case, but from present appearances there are several couples of natives of this place, who will risk the trial for better or worse.

Bellaire Local.—J. J. Mercer & Co. intend getting a new wharf boat to take the place of the present one. Mr. Jas. S. Smith, of Woodfield, was in town Thursday.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the M. E. Church on Sunday next, at which time Rev. Toland will be assisted by Presiding Elder Carr, Rev. Wallace, of the U. P. Church, preaches at Quincy to-morrow.

Prices will tell who is the cheapest. Go to Sonnerborn's.

The Temperance meetings are discontinued until further notice.

One dollar Jean's Pants, all lined, at 65 cents at Sonnerborn's.

Don't forget the Phillips concert at the M. E. Church next Saturday night.

An effort is being made to raise money for the purpose of erecting a new Episcopal Chapel in this city.

A good substantial suit, lined all through, for \$2.90 at Sonnerborn's.

Miss Alice Enlow, who has been residing with her aunt, Mrs. Alex. DuBois, during the winter, returned to her home near Bridgeport Thursday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Doorkeepership—Butler Nominates General Shields.

A Bout Between Butler and Cox.

Old Ben Quotes the Scriptures.

Renews His Declaration of Independence.

Cox Indulges in a Very Thin Sort of Wit.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Mr. Sargent called up the naval appropriation bill soon after the reading of the journal, and asked the Senate to try and dispose of it before the morning hour expired. He then explained the action of the committee, and the bill passed as it came from the committee.

Consideration was then resumed of the unfinished business, the pending bill, and Mr. Bayard advocated the Judiciary Committee measure.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's speech Mr. Thurman said he would like the Senate to see the matter out to day. Mr. Eaton—I hope the Senate will not do such a thing. The question is too large to be set out to day.

Mr. Johnson said that although there was in his opinion the fullest authority for the passage of the Judiciary Bill, he favored the annual payment of a fixed sum in bonds of the United States.

Mr. Sargent spoke in opposition to the Judiciary Bill.

Mr. Sargent gave way to Mr. Conkling, who said: The Senator from Ohio, Mr. Thurman, had suggested that the Senate be requested to come to a vote to day. He did not think the pressure for the passage of the bill was so great as to require a night session. There were twenty-four hours to adjust the matter.

He suggested the Senate should come to an understanding and that the vote be taken Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Thurman thought ample time for debate had been afforded the bill, the bill had been considered in the last session of the 44th Congress, and he had introduced it again and again in the present Congress. Why the bill had stood so long in the Judiciary Committee was a chapter of history he did not care to go into, but he reflected no credit on some men who had looked on the committee.

Mr. Sargent further decried the proposition Mr. Sargent resumed the floor and expressed his readiness to go on.

Mr. Conkling asked him to give way for the motion to adjourn to Monday to test the wishes of the Senate.

Mr. Thurman demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the yeas stood 32 to 31 nays.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The Senate joint resolution, providing a place for the deposit of the records of the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, was passed.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, rising to a question of personal privilege, said he had a note in the Washington Post from George H. Widderrun, whom Baker charged with dropping from the candidates for Doorkeeper with the understanding that he should receive a good position under Polk.

Mr. Butler said if he had believed that a majority of the House would have selected Gen. Shields, he would not have pressed his motion. That gentleman had been shot in the Mexican war and had his arm shattered in the late war. He was an old man, had been a member of the House, and a United States Senator, and was now without means of support.

Mr. Cox—Why have you not provided for him in all these years. There was no intention to throw dishonor on General Shields by the action of that side of the House, but the gentleman on the other side had the disposition of 90,000 offices and why had they not discovered that distinguished soldier until this emergency.

I answer the Democrats have had two Congresses, this one and another one. They have had Congresses when we did not interfere with them, and why did it not occur to them to take that gentleman for doorkeeper instead of the gentleman whom they deserted yesterday? Again, why need any caucus on this question? Why say that it was something for him to have some other day. Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation in this question of doorkeeper. [Laughter.] It may never come again. It is only while the lamp holds out to burn that the vilest sinners may return. [Shouts of laughter.] The same afflicting now and low, it may go out between this and seven o'clock, and no spark left for repentance, and that the shout shall go up to heaven, "Lost, lost, again, forever." [Laughter.] Why do we debate this question? Is there a caucus any Gen. Shields is unfit for the position. No. What then is the exception? That he is too fit for it—too good, too noble to hold it, and that the doorkeeper's place is not fit for him? The only reason why I have to believe that it is not fit for him, is because in the last two Congresses we did not fit for it. I should think the place might have been fairly fit for him because his case seems to have been answered by the text, "Better be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of the wicked." [Shouts of laughter.] The gentleman from New York (Cox) says that he shall vote according to the orders of his party. I never vote according to orders of any body under God. If I believe my party to be wrong, whether I am a Democrat opposing the bill, or a Republican opposing any wrong, I stand with those who stand by me and see the light as God gives me power to see it and not otherwise, and the party may go to the place where most parties, judging from what I see on the other side, will go. I will not alter my course one jot or one tittle. Vote the old man down if you like, or vote a caucus; but when you come out of caucus, if you do not bring the old man in then I say bring us some honorable Confederate soldier with his leg off who once showed his loyalty to the Union by fighting for it in the Mexican war, and I will vote for him against any civilian that you can name.

Mr. Cox, of New York, in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) said: That gentleman is always known as a great and noble man, and I am sure that this is perhaps one of them, but I never knew him before to have any poverty of wit, or to repeat his old wit again. So far as the independence of the party is concerned I have never known it to be so weak as to be so easily led by a man who is so old and so infirm. Now he is becoming infirm. He did not vote with his party yesterday, and I did not vote with most of the friends on my side, so there is a parity between us there. So far as independence of action in voting for an extension of slavery, I am not so old to remember that he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention.

Voices—You mean Charleston.

Mr. Cox—Yes, he committed himself twice on the slavery question, so he ought to be a good example to other people.

Mr. Butler (who had approached to near where Cox was speaking)—I am—Mr. Cox (addressing Butler directly)—And when growing older you ought to grow in grace day by day. [Laughter.] I will bring you up to date in a few minutes, and I will tell you there is not a man anywhere who I should rather have left by kindly prayers than the distinguished and intellectual gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not say he needs more than other members. I know a great many other people.

Mr. Butler—retiring to his seat—Certainly not.

Mr. Cox—As in the act of benediction then, I will send you to your seat; now pardoned go and sit down, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler—sitting down—I do not see anything to reply to.

Finally, the Speaker declining to decide the question whether the motion to proceed to the election of doorkeeper was a privileged question, submitted it to the House for its decision, and on motion of Mr. Beane the consideration of the question was postponed till Monday next, the Democrats voting for the postponement and the Republicans against it.

On the conclusion of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Thompson in the chair, on the private calendar. The committee rose and reported to the House several private bills, which were passed and the House adjourned till Monday.

Dr. J. M. Adams was announced to meet immediately.

Engineers' and Firemen's Strike.
TOPEKA, Kas., April 5.—At noon to-day it was announced that the engineers and firemen on the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad had struck, and all along the line from Atchafalaya and Kansas City to Pueblo. As a rule the trains were run to the end of divisions and then abandoned. There was little disturbance among the men. Trains were sent out East and West, and the employees for the machine shops and others.

Sheriff Disbrow, of Shawnee county, and other officials accompanied the trains. Much perseverance was used to prevent the men from working, but no violence was offered and no property was taken. The strikers are engaged in wages and ill treatment.

Greenbackers' Convention.
SAV FRANCISCO, April 5.—A Portland dispatch says the Greenback Convention placed in the field the following ticket: Governor, M. McKee; Congressmen, Prof. T. F. Campbell; Secretary of State, W. A. Cole; Treasurer, F. Southard; State Printer, D. W. Craig; Superintendent of Public Institutions, W. W. Parker. N. T. Butler was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District and J. M. Geary of the Fourth. No nominations were made for the First and Second Districts.

Objects to the Trunk Line Rates.
BOSTON, April 5.—The Board of Trade in considering the action of the trunk railroad lines in notifying the shippers of freight of such discrimination in rates as will abrogate the companies from the usual accountability.

The adopted resolutions that proposed the change in regard to freight to take place on the 15th, as was published in a circular issued by the trunk railway lines is an evasion of a long established custom and law binding common carriers and is in direct violation of the public interest and a dangerous innovation.

No Tobacco in Theirs.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5.—The New England Methodist conference at Springfield voted not to admit ministers in future who use tobacco.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The Russian Troops in Motion.

Germany Mediating Between Russia and Austria.

An Inspired Opinion of England's Demands.

Russia Orders Fifteen Hundred Torpedoes to Turkish Coast.

Unfavorable Tone of the French Press.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Movement of Russian Troops.

LONDON, April 5.—The military situation is attracting attention. The Russian occupation of Bulgaria will relieve the Russian troops to be concentrated in the Balkans. There are indications that the Russian troops lately at Sofia and north of Adrianople are moving toward the southeast. It is now believed that the occupation of the northern shore of the Bosphorus by the Russians would prevent Admiral Horthy from forcing a passage. Some Russian divisions are stationed on the road to Budapest, and a total force of about thirty thousand is collected within easy striking distance between these and Budapest. There are some Turkish brigades which could probably hold the place until assistance arrived. On the Peninsula of Gallipoli, or the neighboring mountains of Calais, there are probably about fifty thousand Russians, while at Salonica and on the lines of communication there may be scattered some fifty thousand or more.

The War Office at St. Petersburg is dissatisfied with the muster rolls, and is making strenuous exertions to hurry up reserves. All the recruits in the Capital were three days ago inspected by the Emperor.

Dispatches from Constantinople forebode the fall of Vekf Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, and the reconstruction of a Ministry in Russian interests.

The Shah of Persia left Teheran for Europe, by way of Tiflis, on Wednesday last.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: An inspired article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains the following sentence: "The conviction that England's demands are incompatible with the interest of Russia and Europe will find firm support in the public opinion of this empire, notwithstanding all hope of a peaceful solution, is not yet abandoned."

The Pall Mall Gazette hints that if the opposition endeavors to hinder the Government's measures Parliament will be dissolved, leaving in the present state of public feeling an overwhelming Conservative majority.

Germany is again busily mediating between Austria and Russia. The papers say that Russia has ordered 1500 torpedoes here, with directions that they be forwarded to the Turkish coast occupied by the Russians.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.
PARIS, April 5.—A correspondent says that Mr. Rivers Wilson, one of the members of the Commission appointed by the Khedive to inquire into the condition of Egyptian revenues, had an interview with Mr. Waddington, Foreign Minister, Thursday, and leaves for Egypt to-day. The task of the Commission, which begins its labor at once after its arrival, is no longer regarded either in England or France as a private one, but as an official investigation bound to involve results to which the Khedive will have to give or refuse assent, and with the consequence of the responsibility attached to his decision. It is beyond doubt that the settlement of this everlasting and dangerous Egyptian question in one way or the other is a matter of life and death to the Empire.

A special from Yalo says the mulattos of Mr. Ogle, the Times correspondent, whose assassination was reported before, has been found near Parturia.

Ten thousand Turkish troops are in and near Yalo. Insurrection among them is increasing, and it is feared that some of the tribes, stimulated by the unpunished outrages in the neighboring villages, may lead them to sack this town, where thousands of women and children are refugees, unless more foreign men of war are sent.

PREDATORY MEASURES.
CALCUTTA, April 5.—In consequence of the Russian political crisis anything Government is considering certain predatory measures.

Bucharest, April 5.—The Russians are rapidly building a large and apparently permanent bridge over the Pruth at Sanki.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—The British iron clad *Devastation* arrived in the Gulf of Ismail. No more iron clads are expected in the Sea of Marmara, but the fleet in the Bosphorus will be strengthened.

The last interview between the Sultan and Grand Duke Nicholas, the Emperor reiterated his protest against an attempt to embark the Russian troops at Bujukdere.

The Turks at Maslak and Bujukdere are continuing an entrenched camp. They have received artillery and a quantity of ammunition.

The Russians are constructing a barracks and accumulating provisions at San Stefano.

ITALY.

England and the Vatican.

ROME, April 5.—It is stated that England will raise no obstacles to the establishment of relations with the Vatican but reserves the right to indicate the basis thereof. The Vatican has instructed the German Bishops to do nothing to the prejudice of negotiations for re-establishing relations between Berlin and the Vatican.

WASHINGTON.

Pineback and the President.
WASHINGTON, April 5.—Ex-Governor Pineback, of Louisiana, had a talk with the President last evening, and took occasion to give his views concerning the needs of that State. He represents the interview as both pleasant and satisfactory.

Pineback says that Louisiana has now the best Governor within his recollection. The people are better satisfied than heretofore with public affairs, although, as elsewhere, they complain of hard times. The only thing of which Pineback complains is that a few children, nearly white, in the public schools in New Orleans have been required to leave. His own children were included in the number removed by the school authorities.

EX-GOVERNOR WELLS.
Ex-Governor Wells, of Louisiana, arrived to-day, and had a talk with the President.

FAVOR ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE.
The House Committee on Revision of laws regarding the counting of the electoral votes, has reported a bill. The bill is designed to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

THE FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED ELECTION AMENDMENT.
The report of the Sub Committee of the House Committee charged with the consideration of electing a President and Vice President, was submitted to a full committee last evening and agreed to by one majority. The most important feature in their proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States is the electoral vote and the fraction thereof; each person voted for as President and Vice President is to be elected by multiplying his entire popular vote thereon by the whole number of electoral vote of the State for all persons voted for as President and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fractions thereof, to which such persons shall be entitled.

The amendment is designed to preserve the relative power of smaller States. The committee say on this subject that small States are now overweighed by the present electoral system, and that the proposed amendment will give to each State a vote proportional to its population, and not to its area.

A general ticket has decided the election by a few thousand majority and has not only settled the question for a million voters of the State of New York but against a majority the other way of the eight million voters of the United States. The practical effect of the electoral system has been to increase the relative importance and power of the large States, and the practice of voting by a general ticket was introduced by the large States for that purpose, and when introduced all were compelled to follow it. Representative Hunter, of the committee, proposed an amendment in substance, that in case a dispute arises in any State as to the electoral vote the election shall be decided by the highest judicial tribunal of such State, and that the vote shall be counted unless both houses shall exclude it. Although no serious objection was interposed by the committee to this amendment, the committee did not vote on it. It is the opinion of members of the committee that the proposed amendment to the Constitution will not receive the approbation of Congress, two-thirds of both branches being required to propose it to the States for adoption.

Collision and Fire.
MADISON, Wis., April 5.—This morning an oil train ran into a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Sionington, exploding the engine of the oil train and burning several oil cars and a small iron bridge on which the trains were standing. Soon afterwards an oil tank exploded, scattering the oil in all directions, burning three men fatally and ten severely. The wind carried the flames to the depot and wooden bridge, where were several persons. William Shoemaker, of Lockport, was instantly killed. A large number of persons, including women and children, were slightly burned, making the total casualties forty. The foundry of Williams & Custard was also burned. The disaster was caused, it is said, by the negligence of the station master in not having the signal red correct. He claims that they were properly fixed and that it was the fault of the engineer of the coal train. The Lehigh Valley trains now run over the Lehigh & Susquehanna road.

There was no insurance on anything destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$200,000. The casualties are summed up to two men killed and 19 burned, six seriously and 10 oil cars and their contents and four cars of merchandise, with coal, and were completely destroyed. There are several conflicting reports as to who is to blame. There is a signal here and it was the duty of the hind brakeman to signal engine No. 154, which was running irregularly. The engineer says that the signal was not correct so as to signal them back and several citizens confirm the statement. Even if they had been signalled it would have been impossible to stop the train, which was a heavy one, running down grade.

Weather Indications.
WEATHER DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, A. M.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy, with light to southwest wind, stationary temperature and stationary or higher pressure.

For the Lower Lakes cloudy and rainy weather, northwest winds and rising barometer.

Train Robbery on the Texas Pacific.
NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A Galveston News special says: The Through Express train on the Texas Pacific Railroad was stopped and robbed last night at Eagleford Station. The express messenger and mail agent surrounded without resistance. The passengers were not molested. The amount stolen is unknown. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by the same gang that recently robbed the trains at Hotchings and Allen stations on the Central Road.

Silver Purchases.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Bank of California sold several thousand ounces of silver to the Government yesterday, at a delivered price, but is understood to be over \$44 in London. These and the purchases mentioned yesterday have cleared from the market nearly all small lots.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Jolley's planing mill burned this morning. Loss on machinery, stock and building \$30,000.

Riotous Demonstration by Cotton Operatives.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—The reduction of wages in the Sprague mills, in Kent county, went into effect Monday, and there has been some manifestations of uneasiness in some villages since, but not serious until to-day. The help at the Arctio were paid to-day, when a crowd of strikers, chiefly boys, started for Naick, where some of the help had gone out, but returned to work. The mob broke open the doors of one mill, went in and drove the operatives out, one man being badly hurt. They broke some machinery, cut the belts and did other damage. The police from Providence arrived in time to check the assault on the next mill, and the mob started for Quinck. The police still remain on the ground, and have made some arrests. The mills at these places have not been able to run for a day or two.

Terrible Explosion.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 5.—The Rochester Oven for baking Japanese tin cases in the Thermometer Factory, fourth story, over Graves & Co's Candy Manufacturing, exploded shortly before 6 o'clock this morning. The roof was entirely blown off. A workman named John Prescott, who was shaking the fire in the oven at the time, was carried to the floor below by the debris and slowly burned to death before those endeavoring to rescue him. Frank McDonald, while carrying out goods on the floor below, was carried by the falling debris to the cellar, where he remained three hours covered with debris, but was finally rescued unharmed. He says two others were carried down with him, but as yet they have not been found. Loss on building and adjacent edifices over \$30,000; insurance, \$13,000.

A Bad Case of Shooting Apples—An Actress Instantly Killed.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—A variety company from Mount Garden, Brooklyn, New York, have been playing this week in the Opera House, Pawtucket. One feat is the shooting of an apple from the head of a performer, and Miss Virginia Miller, a clever and handsome actress, held an apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Dowler, known on the stage as Franklin, was to shoot the apple. The shooter stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by the reflection in a mirror the rifle was discharged and Miss Virginia fell dead on the stage. She was shot through the forehead. Nothing can be learned of the victim, who has been on the public stage but five weeks. Mrs. Franklin was taken into custody by the police.

BUSINESS EMBARRASMENTS.
CINCINNATI, April 5.—Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced against Lockwood, Sanders & Co., haters. Third street. Liabilities, \$20,000; assets unknown.

Marine Intelligence.
BALTIMORE, April 5.—The steamer *Leipzig*, Captain Hoffman, from Bremen, with large cargo and two hundred stowage passengers, broke a shaft just before entering the Cape. She will arrive in tow to-morrow.

Silver Import.
NEW YORK, April 5.—The steamship *Baltic*, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought \$250,000 in silver bars.

Bugbee.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—There are no new developments concerning the forgery of Joseph W. Bugbee, who is still missing. A thorough examination of his books and papers is being made.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.
—The striking weavers of the Chase Mills, at Fall River, have decided to submit the matter of the reduction of wages to arbitration.

—Clemens Lloyd, of Chester, Pa., age 40, killed his wife and himself to-day. Jealousy was the cause.

—The will of the late Madame Restell, of New York, has been admitted to probate.

DOORKEEPER.—Among the nominations for the office of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives appears the name of W. K. Pendleton, President of Bethany College and State Superintendent of Schools for West Virginia.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT, PRACTICAL CHEMIST.
Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron, Lime, Silica, Mineral, Water, etc. LABORATORY, COR. 2ND AND CALIFORNIA STS., WHEELING, W. VA.

GREAT BARGAINS.
We will sell from this time until April 1st, our stock of Pianos, Organs, Musical Goods of All Description.

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